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a distinguished American so to be honored in Saint Paul's, but a good thing, as every observer seemed to feel."

We may not approve of all the British ways of empire in Ireland, in Mesopotamia, in India and Egypt; we know there are many Britains who disapprove of those ways. But, in the large, Britain has been a great civilizing agency around the world, shedding intelligence and justice in the dark corners everywhere. Upon the enduring principles of law and civil liberty Great Britain and America have thought and wrought alike. In spite of differences, therefore, Great Britain and the United States should continue shoulder to shoulder, for upon that depends much of the future peace and happiness of the world. Not that we may catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar; but that we may retain the dignity of a self-respecting people given to minding our own business, it would seem the course of right mindedness to leave unsaid those things calculated to break down the friendship between this and any other nation. Especially is this true of our relations with Britain now and always.

SIZE AND PRINCIPLE

IT is an old and truthful saying that there is as much principle in a cent as there is in a dollar. There is as much principle in our treatment of small States as there is in our relations with the large. Our State Department has done the right thing toward Costa Rica; it has recognized the government of that most southern of the Central American States.

Costa Rica has a population less than that of the city of Washington; but it is a free, sovereign, and independent State. Its business relates for the most part to bananas and coffee. Having been first discovered by Columbus in 1502 and settled in 1523, it has something of the claims incident to age; but its primary claim rests on the fact that it is a republic, a nation.

The details leading to this most recent act of our State Department are not without interest. On the 27th of January, 1917, the then Constitutional Government of Costa Rica was overthrown by one Federico Tinoco. As a result of this *coup*, President Gonzalez was forced to flee the country. When the question appeared before the United States Government whether we should recognize the new order, President Wilson issued a pronunciamiento, setting forth the principle that the United States could not recognize a revolutionary government in Latin American countries. This meant that we declined to recognize Tinoco's régime on the ground that his government did not represent the will of the people of Costa Rica. As a result of this

policy, Federico Tinoco left Costa Rica in August, 1919. The following month his government fell. As a result of an election, Julio Acosta became President in accordance with the constitution of that country. On the theory that the new President holds his office as a result of the freely expressed will of the people of Costa Rica, our government has recognized the new order of things in that country and diplomatic relations are to be resumed.

AN INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A SPECIAL correspondent contributes to this issue facts pertaining to the formation of the International Chamber of Commerce, from which some considerable consolation may be derived at a time when it is woefully lacking in other narratives of happenings in Europe.

Not without significance is the fact that manufacturers, traders, bankers of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and the United States, who had planned for this happy consummation ere the war began, continued their negotiations while the war was on, and as soon as possible after the armistice was signed proceeded to federate the separate national chambers and to lay down a platform which will admit all nations that accept the international creed defined in the chamber's organic law.

Neither the group of idealists—who at the same time are successful business men—that had brought this organization into being, nor we, are so naïve or sanguine as to suppose that of a sudden nations that go to war for new territory, for wider markets and additional areas in which to invest "surplus wealth" will become "internationalized" in point of view. Events since the armistice with Germany and since the Treaty of Versailles was signed would chill any such hope. But it is encouraging that such an organization now exists; that it plans to include as many national groups as possible, and that it has defined a program so genuinely educational in its details. Statesmen hereafter must reckon with it just as national lawmakers in the United States have come to see that they must listen to the united opinion of the more than three thousand local chambers of commerce federated in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

This international organization has time and dire necessity on its side now. The facts as to destruction of wealth, compiled by Mr. Austin, which we print in this number of the *ADVOCATE*, are of a kind that will aid the propagandists of this cause when they go out to seek members. Even German "captains of industry" and bankers must understand now that nationalistic